

Chapter 1 : Full text of "Love among the mistletoe, and poems"

Love Among the Mistletoe, and Poems and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Molecular data show the mistletoe habit has evolved independently five times within the Santalales—first in the Misodendraceae, but also in the Loranthaceae and three times in the Santalaceae in the former Santalalean families Eremolepidaceae and Viscaceae, and the tribe Amphorogyneae. A heavy infestation may also kill the host plant. *Viscum album* successfully parasitizes more than tree and shrub species. However, in some species its contribution is very nearly zero. For example, some species, such as *Viscum minimum*, that parasitize succulents, commonly species of Cactaceae or Euphorbiaceae, grow largely within the host plant, with hardly more than the flower and fruit emerging. Once they have germinated and attached to the circulatory system of the host, their photosynthesis reduces so far that it becomes insignificant. Some species, such as *Viscum capense*, are adapted to semi-arid conditions and their leaves are vestigial scales, hardly visible without detailed morphological investigation. Not only do they photosynthesize actively, but a heavy infestation of mistletoe plants may take over whole host tree branches, sometimes killing practically the entire crown and replacing it with their own growth. In such a tree the host is relegated purely to the supply of water and mineral nutrients and the physical support of the trunk. Such a tree may survive as a *Viscum* community for years; it resembles a totally unknown species unless one examines it closely, because its foliage does not look like that of any tree. An example of a species that behaves in this manner is *Viscum continuum*. It commonly has two or even four embryos, each producing its hypocotyl, that grows towards the bark of the host under the influence of light and gravity, and potentially each forming a mistletoe plant in a clump. Possibly as an adaptation to assist in guiding the process of growing away from the light, the adhesive on the seed tends to darken the bark. On having made contact with the bark, the hypocotyl, with only a rudimentary scrap of root tissue at its tip penetrates it, a process that may take a year or more. In the meantime the plant is dependent on its own photosynthesis. Later it forms a haustorium that penetrates the host tissue and takes water and nutrients from the host plant. Some species of the largest family, Loranthaceae, have small, insect-pollinated flowers as with Santalaceae, but others have spectacularly showy, large, bird-pollinated flowers. Quite a range of birds feed on them, of which the mistle thrush is the best-known in Europe, the Phainopepla in southwestern North America, and *Dicaeum* of Asia and Australia. Depending on the species of mistletoe and the species of bird, the seeds are regurgitated from the crop, excreted in their droppings, or stuck to the bill, from which the bird wipes it onto a suitable branch. The seeds are coated with a sticky material called viscin. Some viscin remains on the seed and when it touches a stem, it sticks tenaciously. The viscin soon hardens and attaches the seed firmly to its future host, where it germinates and its haustorium penetrates the sound bark. Others have adapted patterns of feeding behavior; the bird grips the fruit in its bill and squeezes the sticky-coated seed out to the side. The seed sticks to the beak and the bird wipes it off onto the branch. Some species of mistletoe can regenerate if the pruning leaves any of the haustorium alive in the wood. In western North America their juicy berries are eaten and spread by birds notably Phainopepla, or silky-flycatcher while in Australia the mistletoebird behaves similarly. In Australia the diamond firetail and painted honeyeater are recorded as nesting in different mistletoes. A study of mistletoe in junipers concluded that more juniper berries sprout in stands where mistletoe is present, as the mistletoe attracts berry-eating birds which also eat juniper berries. Thus, rather than being a pest, mistletoe can have a positive effect on biodiversity, providing high quality food and habitat for a broad range of animals in forests and woodlands worldwide. Cultural references[edit] Mistletoe is relevant to several cultures. It is associated with Christmas as a decoration, under which lovers are expected to kiss. Pre-Christian cultures regarded the white berries as symbols of male fertility, with the seeds resembling semen. In Norse Mythology, the evil Loki tricked the blind god Hodur into murdering his own twin brother Balder with an arrow made of mistletoe wood, being the only plant to which Balder was vulnerable. Some versions of the story have mistletoe becoming a symbol of peace and friendship to compensate for its part in the murder. The custom of kissing under the mistletoe is referred to as popular

DOWNLOAD PDF LOVE AMONG THE MISTLETOE, AND POEMS

among servants in late 18th century England:

Chapter 2 : Love poem price | Books | Compare Prices at Nextag

This book is dedicated to all lovers of good, And to those who admire pure reading. Be sure to peruse it as you should, Observing the lessons of good breeding. We give no apology for making things plain, In a modest, graphical way, For nature has done her work just the same, And given our lessons to.

Chapter 3 : Love Among the Mistletoe and Poems - James B Elmore - | HPB

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 4 : love among the mistletoe | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi

EMBED (for theinnatdunvilla.com hosted blogs and theinnatdunvilla.com item tags).

Chapter 5 : Famous Short Mistletoe Poems by Famous Poets

Love Among The Mistletoe And Poems. by James B Elmore () Description: First Edition. Recognized by scholars as a culturally relevant collection of poetry. "Now.

Chapter 6 : Holly and Mistletoe

Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.

Chapter 7 : Walter de la Mare - Poetry & Biography of the Famous poet - All Poetry

Love among the Mistletoe and Poems by James Buchanan Elmore, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.

Chapter 8 : Christmas Poems and Rhymes -Poetry for Kids - A Christmas Gift

Love Among the Mistletoe and Poems () by James B Elmore starting at \$ Love Among the Mistletoe and Poems () has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Chapter 9 : Love among the mistletoe, and poems - Details - Trove

Download love among the mistletoe or read online books in PDF, EPUB, Tuebl, and Mobi Format. Click Download or Read Online button to get love among the mistletoe book now. This site is like a library, Use search box in the widget to get ebook that you want.